

B. F. TAYLOR,
Stradore.

Lighters and Steam Launches
Supplied.
ILOILO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Hongkong Telegraph.

報新 ESTABLISHED 1881. 電港

THE UNITED ASBESTOS
ORIENTAL AGENCY
SALES AGENTS FOR THE
UNITED ASBESTOS CO.,
LIMITED, LONDON
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Managers

NEW SERIES No. 4088. 日三十月十年八十二精光

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1902.

三拜禮 號二十月一十英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNDIVIDED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 8,910,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.
TOKIO. KOBE.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
LYONS. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
HONKY. SHANGHAI.
TIENTSIEN. NEWCHIANG.
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARR'S BANK, LTD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND
SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

" " 6 "

" " 3 "

" " 3 "

TARO HODSUMI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1902 [10]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—

Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000

Silver Reserve \$4,750,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. R. SHEWAN Chairman.

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. Ballioch, Esq. C. Mitchell, Esq.

Hon. C. W. Dickson. D. M. Moses, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq. H. Schubart, Esq.

G. H. Medhurst, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq.

H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER: Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902 [13]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER

CENT per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902 [14]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000

Paid up Capital £ 324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. C. Ewens, Esq.

Chow Tung Shang, Esq. Julius Focke, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1902 [15]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Taels 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hankow

Tientsin Tsingtau (Kiautschou)

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902 [16]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902

[16]

THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF
NEW YORK
(AMERICAN BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1864.

U.S. GOLD

PAID UP CAPITAL \$2,000,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$5,180,000

Gold \$7,180,000

Head Office—NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
33 and 35, Lombard Street, E.C.

F. C. Bishop, Manager, Eastern Department.

LONDON BANKERS:
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
4, DES VIEUX BOIS.

General Banking and Exchange business
transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at 2% per annum.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 2½% per annum.

" " 6 " 3½ "

" " 12 " 4 % "

N. G. EVANS,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1902 [17]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(10)

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL REMARKS

M'SEILLES and Java G. W. Gordon, R.N.R. 10 A.M., 14th Nov. Freight or Passage

LONDON LONDON About 14th Nov. Freight or Passage

VOKOHAMAT Malacca A. F. Street About 14th Nov. Freight or Passage

SHANGHAI Bengal A. L. Valentine About 22nd Nov. Freight or Passage

LONDON, &c. Mastilia* G. W. Cockman, R.N.R. Noon, 22nd Nov. Freight or Passage

(See Special Advertisement.)

† SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE. (Passing through the Inland Sea).

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIc PORTS.

ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS:

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS. SAILING DATES.

GERA WEDNESDAY, 26th November.

KIAUTSCHOU WEDNESDAY, 12th December.

BAYERN WEDNESDAY, 24th December.

KONIG ALBERT WEDNESDAY, 7th January, 1903.

PRINZESS IRENE WEDNESDAY, 21st January, 1903.

DARMSTADT WEDNESDAY, 4th February, 1903.

KARLSRUHE WEDNESDAY, 18th February, 1903.

PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 4th March, 1903.

HAMBURG WEDNESDAY, 18th March, 1903.

PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 1st April, 1903.

SACHSEN WEDNESDAY, 15th April, 1903.

KIAUTSCHOU WEDNESDAY, 29th April, 1903.

BAYERN WEDNESDAY, 13th May, 1903.

KONIG ALBERT WEDNESDAY, 27th May, 1903.

* Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On First Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

Deposits made on approved securities.

Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

per Annum Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3½ per cent.

per Annum Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1902 [18]

Hotels.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

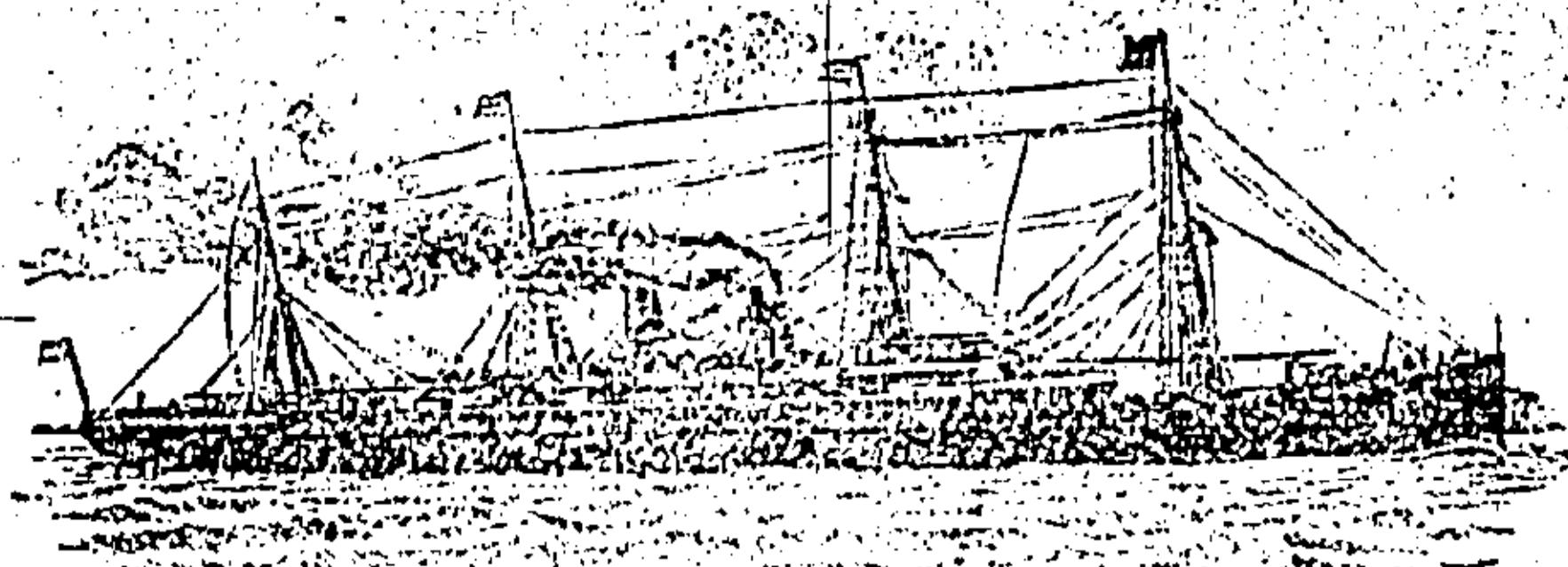
PRIVATE BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

Rooms specially reserved for Captains of the Mercantile Marine.

Hot

ILLS.

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"NIPPON MARU"	THURSDAY, 13th November, at Noon.
"PESSO"	THURSDAY, 20th November, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	FRIDAY, 28th November, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU"	SATURDAY, 6th December, at Noon.
"KOREA"	SATURDAY, 13th December, at Noon.
"GAELIC"	TUESDAY, 23rd December, at Noon.
"HONGKONG MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 31st December, at Noon.
"CHINA"	THURSDAY, 8th January, 1903, at Noon.
"DORIC"	SATURDAY, 17th January, 1903, at Noon.

The T. K. K. Company's Steamship "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular rail rate.

Passenger holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (first-class only) to European Points, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES and CANADIAN POINTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Asian Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Panama, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by our Companies and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

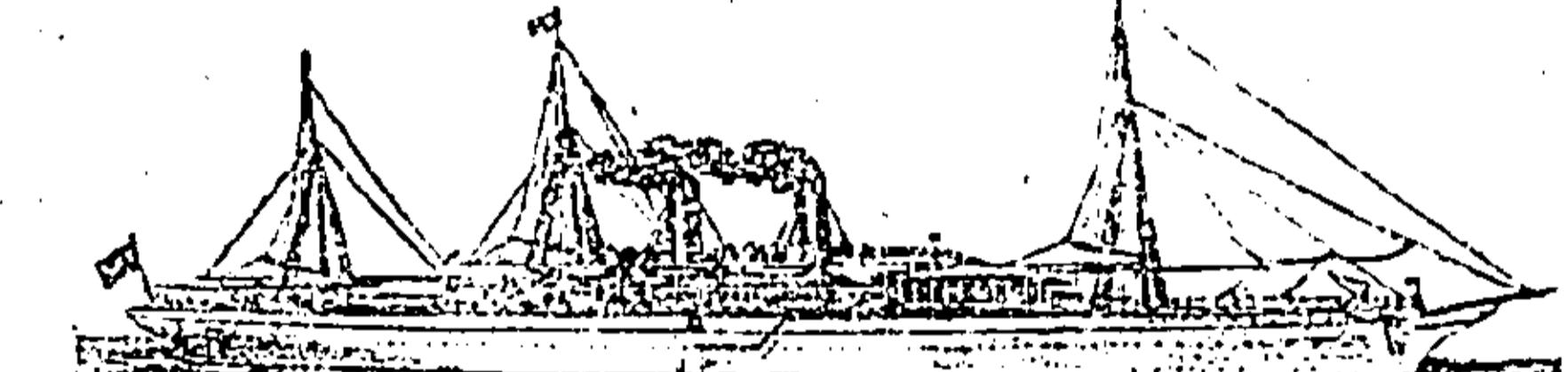
Coupons Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Points, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1902.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA.
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—5,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

R.M.S. EMPIRESS OF INDIA	Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 19th Nov.
" TARTAR "	Comdr. E. Beetham, R.N.R... WEDNESDAY, 3rd Dec.
" EMPRESS OF JAPAN "	Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R.... WEDNESDAY, 17th Dec.
" ATHENIAN "	Comdr. H. Mowatt..... WEDNESDAY, 31st Dec.
" EMPRESS OF CHINA "	Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 14th Jan.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (H.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIOUS OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent,

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

Living Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIQUE PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STREAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	Freight.
SERBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	19th Nov.	Freight.
Brahmer	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	3rd Dec.	Freight.
MARBURG	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	17th Dec.	Freight.
Niedermeier	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	31st Dec.	Freight.
SUEVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	13th Jan.	Freight.
Borch	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	1932.	Freight.
ALESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	27th Jan.	Freight.
Schonfeldt	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	1903.	Freight.
NURNBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	1903.	Freight.
Jubiläum	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	1903.	Freight.
SIEBUSCH	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	1903.	Freight.

For further Particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA-LINIE.

HONGKONG OFFICE,
No. 1, Queen's Building,

Hongkong, 8th November, 1902.

auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TOMORROW (THURSDAY), the 13th November, 1902, at 10 A.M., at H. M. NAVAL YARD, VICTUALLING INSOLITE AND CONDEN'ED STORES, comprising: OLD BRASS, COPPER, IRON, PAPER STUFF, RAGS, CANVAS, CLOTHING, IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c. TERMS OF SALE.—As customary. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers, Hongkong, 11th November, 1902. [1186d]

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB will give Performances of LIBERTY HALL TO-MORROW (THURSDAY, 13th) NOVEMBER, 1902, SATURDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1902. Commencing each Evening at 9 P.M. precisely.

Dress Circle \$3

Orchestra Stalls 3

Stalls 2

No Pit and no Half Price.

Tickets can be obtained at the Booking Office of the Theatre, City Hall; on and after Friday, 7th November, at 10 A.M.

Booking Office will be open daily from that date from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Late trains will run a quarter of an hour after the fall of the curtain.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1902. [1129d]

Notice of Firm.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM To-day, Mr. J. M. BUCK Assumes Charge of the Hongkong Office of the above Companies, and Mr. W. BULLARD, at Shanghai, will Act as Manager in China of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited.

F. VON DER PFORDTEN, Manager in China.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1902. [1168d]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company which was Adjourned from the 18th August last will be held at the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, the 18th November, at 11.15 o'clock A.M. when the Poll ordered at the Meeting of the 18th August will be taken.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9 o'clock A.M. on MONDAY, the 17th, to 1 o'clock P.M., on TUESDAY, the 18th November, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GFO. A. CALDWELL, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1902. [1164d]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statements of Accounts to the 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1902. [1165d]

THE PUNJOM MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 13, Beaconsfield Arcade, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock, Noon, when the Subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extra-ordinary General Meeting held on the 11th day of November, 1902, will be submitted for confirmation as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION:

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased by the creation and issue of 60,000 New Ordinary Shares of \$1 each, with the sum of \$10 paid up on each, and that the Directors be empowered and authorised to accept surrenders of the present 60,000 Ordinary Shares of the Company of \$10 each on which the sum of \$10 each has been paid up, and that one New Share of \$1, with the sum of \$10 paid up thereon, be given in lieu of and in exchange for each old share of \$10 fully paid up, and that thereupon the said old shares be cancelled.

2. That of the remaining \$1 payable in respect of each of the New Shares, the sum of 50 cents be paid on the surrender of the old share, and that the remainder be called up (if necessary) and paid at such times and in such instalments as the Board may determine.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. KERFOOT, HUGHES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1902. [1169d]

KEEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STREAMERS.

DESTINATIONS.

SAILING DATES.

Freight.

19th Nov.

Freight.

3rd Dec.

Freight.

THE CHENCHOU MURDERS.

BRITISH DEMANDS ACCEPTED.

PUNISHMENT OF GUILTY OFFICIALS.

We are indebted to the Shanghai *Daily News* for translation of an Imperial Decree issued in accordance with the demands of the British Minister. It is dated 2nd November and reads as follows:—

With reference to the massacre of the English missionaries, Bruce and Lewis, at Chenchou, Hunan province, a short time ago, we have already in response to the memorial of the Governor given commands that Chen Hsi-tien, district magistrate of Yuanlinghsien; Liu Liang-ju, First-Captain of the Chenchou garrison battalion; Chang Yao-kwei, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Yibattalion; and Major-General Yen Wu-lin, Brigadier Commanding the Yi Brigade; should be first cashiered and reduced to the ranks for the purpose of undergoing trial. We have now received another memorial from the said Governor Yen Lien-san stating that when the riot first began, the late Mr. Lewis fled from the mission premises and in passing the yamen of the First-Captain, Liu Liang-ju, the latter shut his yamen gates, refusing to receive the said missionary, in consequence of which said missionary was beaten to death by the mob.

With regard to the Major-General, Yen Wu-lin, when the mob was passing his yamen en route to the chapel he remained inactive as if ignorant of the purpose of the rioters and omitted to render the necessary protection to the missionaries and mission premises, while as to Wan Char-hsin, the former Chihshien of Yuanlinghsien, knowing that he was so soon to be superseded he purposely took no notice of the current rumours, omitting to use any efforts to put a stop to them. In consequence of this it brought about the said serious riot. With regard to the other officials of Chenchou their faults were of various degrees; such as either failure to give the proper protection or they did not beforehand take the necessary steps to give such protection. All were, however, deserving of punishment. We have again and again commanded our military and civil officials to give every protection to foreigners and missions, yet our orders have not been observed, as witness the recent serious affar in Chenchou. Now in the case of the First-Captain Liang-ju, his guilt was doubly serious above all others in that he did not give protection when he was able to do so, and we particularly exhort the man's conduct. We hereby command that he be summarily executed. The cashiered Major-

General Yen Wu-lin of the Yi Brigade is sentenced to await decapitation in gaol; Chang Yao-kwei, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Yi battalion, and Chao Yu-tien, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Kueiyang battalion, are hereby cashiered and dismissed for ever from the army; Wu-chih-chun, prefect of Chenchou, is also cashiered and dismissed for ever from the public service; he is also to be exiled for five years. The cashiered ex-district magistrate Wan Chao-hsin is commanded to be banished to the utmost limits of the empire and is never to be liberated or allowed to return home. These punishments are awarded as a warning to all.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT.

The exact wording of the Convention settling the questions between France and Siam is as follows:—

The President of the French Republic and his Majesty the King of Siam, being desirous of rendering closer and more cordial the friendly relations existing between the two countries, and of settling certain difficulties which have arisen concerning the interpretation of the Treaty and of the Convention, of Oct. 3, 1893, have decided to conclude a new Convention, and have appointed for this purpose as their Plenipotentiaries the following:—

The President of the French Republic, M. Théophile Delcassé, deputy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c., &c.;

H.M. the King of Siam, Phya Suriya Nutrat, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the French Republic, &c., &c.;

Who having communicated their full powers, found in good and due order, have agreed to the following dispositions:—

Art. I.—*1*. The frontier between Siam and Cambodia starts on the left bank of the Grand Lake, from the mouth of the River Stung Roulou, and follows the parallel from this point in an easterly direction to the River Perk Kompong Tiam. Then turning northward, it coincides with the meridian as far as the Phnom Dang Rek chain of mountains. Thence it follows the watershed between the basins of the Nam Sen and the Mekong, on the one hand, and the Nam Moun on the other; and rejoins the Phnom Padang Range, the summits of which it follows eastward to the Mekong. Above this point the Mekong remains the frontier of the Kingdom of Siam, in conformity with Article I. of the Treaty of Oct. 3, 1893.

§ 2.—As for the frontier between Luangprabang, right bank, and the provinces of

Phichai and Muang Nan, it starts from the Mekong at its confluence with the Nam Huong, and following the crest of the mountains that separate the valleys of the Nam Huong and the Mekong, it is directed to the westward until it meets the watershed between the Mekong and Me-nam basins. Turning northward from this point it follows the watershed line between these two basins up to the source of the river, which comes from the south-eastern empires into the Nam Ngum, then the course of this river and the Nam Ngum itself up to its confluence with the Ban Luak. The frontier then turns back, ascending this river to the watershed line between the Me-nam and Mekong basins, and follows this line westward to the Nam Kop river, which it follows down to the Mekong.

§ 3.—It is nevertheless understood that the present Convention on does not, any more than the Treaty and Convention of 1893, in any way change the traditional relations between His Majesty the King of Siam and that portion of Luang-prabang situated on the right bank of the Mekong.

Art. II.—At the same time that the provinces of Meloepouy and Bassac (and in general the territory east of the frontier indicated in Clause I, paragraph 1), are handed over by the Siamese Government to the French authorities, the French troops will evacuate the town of Chantaboon occupied by them provisionally in virtue of Article VI. of the Convention of Oct. 3, 1893.

Art. III.—The different restrictions figuring in Clauses III. and IV. of the Treaty of Oct. 3, 1893, are suppressed. His Majesty the King of Siam, however, promises that whatever troops he sends or keeps in the whole Siamese basin of Mekong will always be of Siamese nationality under command of Siamese officers. An exception to this rule is made in favour of the Siamese gendarmerie at present commanded by Danish officers. In case the Government of the Republic shall enjoy rights equal to those of other Powers.

Art. IV.—In the future, if the Royal Government desires to cons ruct ports, canals, or railways in the Siamese part of the basin of the Mekong, especially railways destined to connect the capital with any point in the aforesaid basin, it shall come to an agreement with the French Government in the event of its not being found possible to carry out these works with Siamese labour and capital exclusively. With regard to the use of ports, canals, and railways in the Siamese part of the basin of the Mekong, as well as of those in other portions of the Kingdom, it is understood that

no differential duty shall be established contrary to the principle of commercial equality set forth in the Treaty signed by Siam.

Art. V.—Persons of Asiatic origin, born on territory directly subject to, or placed under, the Protectionate of France, with the exception of those who established their residences in Siam previous to the time when their country of origin was placed under such domination or Protectionate, shall have a right to French protection, and may be inscribed at the Legation and Consulates and Vice-Consulates of the Republic in the Kingdom of Siam as being under French jurisdiction. French protection shall be accorded to the children of such persons, but shall not be extended to their grandchildren. Natives of Cambodia; in Siam, shall continue to be subject to Article V. of the Treaty of July 15, 1887.

Art. VI.—*1*. The lists now existing of persons under protection shall be revised by the French Consular authorities, in conformity with conditions laid down in the preceding article, and shall be communicated to the Siamese Government, which may make objections against such inscriptions as are, in its opinion, unjustified. The French Agents shall make a fresh inquiry into the cases to which their attention is thus drawn: § 2. Chinese entered upon the above-mentioned lists at the Legation, or the French Consulates in Siam, shall continue to enjoy French protection. From the point of view of jurisdiction, they shall be amenable to Siamese law, and shall be tried by the Siamese Courts. A representative of the French Legation or Consulate shall have the right to see the papers in the case, and to assist at the meetings of the tribunal which judges the case.

Art. VII.—As regards the admission to French protection of Asiatics not born on territory subject to the direct authority, or under the protection, of France, the Government of the Republic shall enjoy rights equal to those which Siam may in the future accord to any other Powers.

Art. VIII.—All enactments in former treaties, agreements, and conventions between France and Siam that are not modified by the present Convention remain in full force.

Art. IX.—In case of difficulties in the interpretation of the present Convention, which is drawn up in French and Siamese, the French text alone will be valid.

Art. X.—The present Convention will be ratified within four months from the day of signing it, or earlier if possible.

Done at Paris, in two copies, Oct. 7, 1901.

L. S. (Signed), DELCASSE.

L. S. (Signed), PHYA SURIYA.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL SESSION of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace will be held in the JUSTICES' ROOM, at the Magistracy, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of November, A.D. 1902, at 2.30 P.M., for the purpose of considering the undermentioned applications of Publican's and Adjunct Licences, for the year 1902-1903.

No.	Name of Applicant.	Whether before licensed.	Description of Licence.	Sign of House.	Situation of House.	Previous History in each Case.
1	Moritz Sternberg, ...	Yes	Publican's Licence.	The International Hotel, ...	Nos. 318 and 320, Queen's Road, Central.	Has held a licence for about 4 months.
2	Izidor Silberman, ...	"	"	The Globe Hotel, ...	No. 184,	" for 9 years.
3	Isaac Samuel Greenstein, ...	"	"	The Central Hotel, ...	Nos. 242 and 244,	" for 31 "
4	Adolf Freiman, ...	"	"	The La'd We Live In Hotel, ...	" 332 and 334,	" for 11 "
5	O. Fromowitz, ...	"	"	The Colonial Hotel, ...	No. 1, Jubilee Street,	" for 4 months.
6	Heinrich Varrelmann, ...	"	"	The Western Hotel, ...	Nos. 50 and 51, Queen's Road, West,	" for 4 years.
7	Mrs. Esther Oliver, ...	"	"	The New Traveller's Hotel, ...	No. 74, Queen's Road, Central,	" for 5 "
8	James Christal, ...	"	"	The Praya East Hotel, ...	" 40 and 41, Praya East,	" for 6 months.
9	Jas. Wm. Osborne, ...	"	"	The Kowloon Hotel, ...	" Elgin Road, Kowloon,	" for 11 years.
10	Hans Jentrum, ...	"	"	The German Tavern, ...	Nos. 266 and 268, Queen's Road, Central	" for 4 "
11	Luiz Manolo Lobo, ...	"	"	The Stag Hotel, ...	No. 150,	" for 1 year.
12	Imail Pillay Madar, ...	"	"	The New Victoria Hotel, ...	" 9, Shaukiwan Road,	" for 14 years.
13	John H. Downs, ...	No.	"	The Bay View Hotel, ...	Nos. 21, 23, 25, and 31, Queen's Road, Central, and 1 and 3, Pedder's Street,	Has never held a licence before.
14	Harry Haynes, ...	Yes.	"	The Hongkong Hotel, ...	Rural Building Lot No. 77, the Peak, ...	Has held a licence for about 3 years.
15	Alexander Moir, ...	"	"	The Peak Hotel, ...	" 21 and 23, Pottinger Street,	" for 14 "
16	Anne Melhuish, ...	"	"	The Criterion Hotel, ...	No. 2, Shaukiwan Road,	" for 1 year.
17	Albert Elv, ...	"	"	The Metropole Hotel, ...	Nos. 304 and 306, Queen's Road, Central,	" for 4 months.
18	William Krater, ...	"	"	The Rose, Shamrock & Thistle Hotel, ...	No. 13, Queen's Road, Central,	" for 7 years.
19	George James Clark, ...	No.	Adjunct Licence.	The Connaught House, ...	" 187A, Praya West,	Has never held a licence before.
20	Anthony Mirroy, ...	Yes.	Publican's Licence.	The Sailors' Home, ...	" 29, Wyndham Street,	Has held a licence for about 3 years.
21	Mrs. Matilda Monte, ...	"	Adjunct Licence.	Pelham House, ...	" 8, Ice House Street,	" for 1 year.
22	Mrs. Letitia Pyle, ...	"	"	The Waverley Hotel, ...	Nos. 40/44, Elgin Road, Kowloon,	" for 2 months.
23	Hormajji Rutonji, ...	"	"	The Queen's Hotel, ...	No. 3, Des Voeux Road,	Has never held a licence before.
24	Dhunjeebhoy Dorabjee, ...	"	"	The King Edward Hotel, ...	" 2, Queen's Road, Central,	
25	Frank Francis, ...	No.	"	The Thomas' Hotel, ...		

Magistracy, Hongkong, 5th November, 1902.

F. A. HAZELAND, Police Magistrate,

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YAMAGUCHI MARU KOBE and YOKOHAMA. FRIDAY, 21st Nov., at Daylight.

KASUGA MARU SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE. THURSDAY, 27th Nov., at Noon.

KUMANO MARU NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO. FRIDAY, 28th Nov., at Noon.

WAKASA MARU MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANT. WERF, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG. SATURDAY, 29th Nov., at Daylight.

IYO MARU* VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE. U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE. TUESDAY, 2nd DEC., at 4 P.M.

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MARRIAGES.

On the 25th September, at Warmley Parish Church, near Bristol, by the Rev. G. PLATE Dew, Recto, of Shirenewton, Mon. (father of the bridegroom), assisted by Rev. W. Scott, Vicar of Warmley, GEORGE CHARLES WERGER DEW, of Shanghai, to LILLIE FLORENCE, third daughter of S. R. MORGAN, Esq., of the Lodge, Warmley.

On the 1st Nov., at St. Joseph's Chapel, Hongkong, by the Rev. Father Agostini P. Iaco, I. M. WHAY JO + S., eldest son of J. William Jones, "Lisswade" Forest Hill, to ANITA D'ALMADA CASTRO, 5th daughter of the late J. M. D'Almada Castro, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1902.

THE YANGTSE QUESTION.

Our morning contemporary published on Friday and Saturday telegrams received from its Special Correspondent in London containing intelligence of great importance relative to the peculiar attitude of Germany on the question of the withdrawal of her troops from Shanghai. One telegram states that Lord Cranborne announced in the House of Commons that "the Government's general position towards affairs in the Yangtse region has undergone no change"; the other message states, "The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* reports that the Peking Government has formally yielded to Germany's demand for the neutralisation of the Yangtse Valley. The *Morning Post*, in a vigorous article, strongly deprecates any overtures with or retreats before Germany. Other newspapers comment on Lord Cranborne's extreme reserve and demand a frank and explicit statement in Parliament," all of which tends to show that our recent strictures regarding the duplicity of the Chinese Government and the unfriendly demeanour of Germany were as correct as they were timely. That a cautious and influential journal like the *Morning Post*, and other leading dailies, should now "strongly deprecate any overtures with or retreats before Germany" should convince even the most sceptical that the promise of the Chinese Government to punish certain Chenchou officials by no means "closes the incident." Unfortunately it is far otherwise. The London dailies do not "demand a frank and explicit statement in Parliament" on the strength only of what Dame Rumour may be pleased to say. It is obvious that the Yangtse Question, as raised by Germany and acquiesced in by the treacherous Chinese Government, has reached somewhat acute stage owing to the attempt of Germany (doubtless acting as the spokesman for the Far Eastern Triple Alliance) to challenge what Lord Cranborne vaguely styles "the Government's general position towards affairs in the Yangtse region," and in regard to which he is reported to have said our position has "undergone no change." It is, indeed, to be hoped that there has been no change, no vacillation, no retreat in the face of German bravado and pretensions. That Germany was anxious to find some excuse for a "forward movement" in the Yangtse Valley is clearly shown in the way she magnified the recent assault upon one of her Chinese agents at Kichou, a small passenger station on the Yangtse. The *Ostasiatische Lloyd* promptly came out with a "scare head," and reported it on 1st November thus:—"The newly established passenger station for the German Yangtse steamers at Kichou, a station not far from Hankow, has been totally destroyed and plundered by the wharfingers of the other wharves. The wharfinger of the German wharf was driven into the Yangtse but was saved." This drew from the N. C. *Daily News* a sober elucidation of the affair, which had the effect of reducing the mountain to a very small mole-hill, its comments reading as follows:—

It is to be hoped that no attempt is to be made to make capital out of the reported outrage on a German wharfinger at Kichou. Kichou is a village on the north bank of the Yangtse between Kuklung and Hankow, some 15 miles below Cock's Head. There are no wharves or wharfingers there, and steamers only call occasionally if lights are shown, when a sampan comes off with passengers. The so-called wharfingers are all Chinese, and the whole affair is evidently nothing but a row between competing steamer touts, of which the tout for the German steamers got the worst."

It is, as the *Daily News* remarks, unfortunate that such an exaggerated report should be promulgated just at the present "conjunction." The incident was undoubtedly grossly exaggerated, and with what object it is not hard to discern. But this incident is now thrown into the shade by the telegram published in the *Daily Press* of the 10th inst. announcing that the Chinese Government has granted "rights of foreign possession to territory on the right bank of the Yangtse. This may refer to site of the terminus of the Luhuan Railway (a Russian enterprise veiled by a Belgian syndicate), as the British Government admitted in the Blue Book issued in the early part of 1895. This line running from Peking to Hankow is unquestionably designed to bring Russian influence—and later Russian troops—to the very heart of the Yangtse Valley. It is, possibly, on the cards that the German Government was aware of this latest move of the Belgians to serve the Russian Government and therefore held out for the non-alienation of any part of the Yangtse Valley, but if that was so it is passing strange that an intimation of it was not duly conveyed to the British Government. Had this been done the *Post* would have had no cause to demand that there should be "no retreats before Germany." Having directed attention to the latest move of Russia and to the pronouncement of the Government on the present position of affairs in the Yangtse region and the reasonable demand of the London Press for further information—which we hope will be of the nature of well-founded assurances that diplomatic relations are not so strained as Lord Cran-

borne's extreme reliance is calculated to lead the general public to imagine, it remains for us to publish what further information we possess about the Yangtse Region. It is on record that on the 9th May, 1895, Mr. Lambert, in the House of Commons, asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether in the exchange of notes between Russia and the United Kingdom, the basin of the Yangtse had been defined, and, if not, whether the Government intended to define it; whether the Government claimed the same rights in the Yangtse basin as Russia claimed north of the Great Wall; and whether the treaty rights of the United Kingdom under the Treaty of Tientsin were in any way abrogated to the north of the Great Wall in China.

In reply Mr. Brodrick stated:—

The Yangtse basin has been defined as the provinces adjoining the Yangtse River and Honan and Chekiang. I am unable to state what the exact claims of Russia may be as regards Manchuria. What Her Majesty's Government claim as regards the Yangtse Valley is that no portion of the territory shall be leased, mortgaged, or in any way alienated to any other Power. The answer to the third question is in the negative.

From the wording of this claim of non-alienation to any other Power, Germany appears to have concluded that Great Britain excludes exclusive privileges in the Yangtse basin. Why she should have done so, and on what slender peg hang excuses for declining to withdraw from Shanghai we are not quite at a loss to understand, for it is a matter of universal knowledge that the basis of British policy in regard to China is that there shall be an "open door" for trade—equal opportunities for all nations, throughout the Empire. Germany has, as is well known, obtained certain exclusive mining and other rights in Shantung province, together with a "lease" of Kiaochow Bay; France has gobbled up Cochin China, Tonkin and Annam, and special concessions for railways, &c. in South China; Russia—well, she's got as much, if not more, than she can digest in North China. Why, then, cannot these Powers allow things to remain as they were and give loyal support to the "Open Door" policy as operative throughout China? The fact of their restlessness, the big talk of increasing fleets out here, and the simultaneous offensiveness of the Chinese Government all point to one, and only, one, answer. Great Britain would, we should think, be unable to view with perfect equanimity any attempt to upset the *situs quo* involving the establishment of "spheres of influence" in perpetuity prejudicial to our trade and prestige in the Far East. In the clearest language warning of this has been given time and again by British statesmen during the past decade, the Duke of Devonshire's utterance on the subject at Glasgow on the 18th October, 1898, being one of the most frank announcements that probably ever fell from the lips of a member of the Cabinet. He said:

"No doubt we have immense commercial interests in China—interests for transacting those of any other nation. These interests are secured by Treaties which we do not intend to turn up or evade. We may see, I think, indications on the part of other nations that they wish to undermine those Treaties and to establish in China spheres of influence which are so dear to some of them may be set up to our disadvantage. When we have any tangible proof of any such intention the Government will feel it to be its duty to oppose those proceedings to the utmost of their power."

The Duke then went on to express doubts as to how long a weak Government such as that of China will be able to maintain the Treaty obligations into which it has entered with us. The Government, he added, is a weak Government because it is at the same time despiteful, Governmental and decentralised and unorganised. How far it commands the support of any considerable portion of the vast population of that country it is very hard for us to know, but what we do know is that the ideas of that people and of its Government are entirely alien to the ideas of the West and almost incomprehensible to us. It is difficult indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted by her by whatever is best able to bully or coax her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all tales be true, are not to be found in China as indeed in other places, and which our Agents are absolutely debarred from using. There are others which it is easy to conceive are uncongenial to men educated in our methods of doing business. But notwithstanding all these disadvantages, I very much doubt whether, in this battle of concessions in China, we have come off so much the worse as some people have supposed. We have obtained recently with others valuable concessions—some concessions which no doubt are valuable, and others which, I think, is extremely doubtful: whether those who have been so fortunate as to obtain them will ever think worth while to make use of."

In conclusion the Minister referred to the attempt made at the time to draw a sharp distinction between the two policies which are described as those of the "Open Door" and "Spheres of Influence," in the course of which he asserted that he did not think there was anything inconsistent in those two policies, adding:—

As to the ordinary operations of trade, we hold that we are entitled to the utmost of our power to maintain, and we shall maintain, our rights to the principle of equal opportunities for all. But as to enterprises for development by capital proceeding from other countries, Lord Salisbury has pointed out that absolute equality is not possible in such cases, because it is not possible that two persons can have the same concession in the same place. "He does not say it is an expedient arrangement, but some definition and delimitation of the spheres of interest should be made, within which the citizens of each country interested may have some prior claim to concessions of this descrip-

tion and within which the citizens of other countries will undertake not to interfere. I do not say that any arrangement of this kind has yet been definitely arrived at; but communications in this sense have taken place, and I do not see that there would be anything inequitable in such an arrangement as this, under which the chief nations concerned—the Germans, the Russians, and ourselves—should benefit."

We are not in a position now to state just what the outcome was of the negotiations so adroitly hinted at, but we do know that the Yangtse Agreement was concluded by Sir Claude MacDonald with the Government of China subsequent to the Duke's salutary warning, and, as we have seen, it distinctly binds the Chinese Government to refrain from leasing, mortgaging, or in any other way alienating any portion of the Yangtse Valley. In defiance of such a clear understanding it now appears that that pliant tool of Manchuria, the Government of Belgium, has obtained territorial rights in the Yangtse Valley. What excuse the Central Government can offer for such a deliberate breach of a solemn undertaking it is not easy to conjecture, for the Chinese Government is capable of committing any enormity; anything that might be supposed impossible. It will not surprise us therefore if she pleads that the privilege was wrung from her most unwilling; that she submitted only to force majeure. Poor old China! Utterly helpless! Completely at the mercy of little Belgium! The downfall of the great Middle Kingdom would indeed seem to be complete. But is it so?—it's not the resolute Dowager merely stouting in order that she may conquer. Nothing, we are assured, would suit her better than to let loose the dogs of war among the well-located *fan kuan*. The "foul" won't go very far, for although "you may fool some people sometimes, you cannot fool all the people all the time." Time will show how the game is progressing, and we shall not be at all surprised to find before long that the illustrious Athalia of the Celestial Empire has been hoist with her own petard.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE ENGLISH MAIL of the 1st October was delivered in London on the 10th instant.

A TRUST IN FATS is being organised in St. Paul and Minneapolis with a capital of \$1,000,000.

MANILA A CLEAN PORT:—Manila has been declared free of cholera, and clean Bills of Health are being issued.

PLAQUE RETURNS:—The total return of plague cases since January 1st to the 8th inst. shows 578 cases out of which 555 proved fatal.

THE CITY OF PEKING:—The new trust staff, for the City of Peking is being sent to Yokohama on the *Peru* and it is expected she will be ready for sea early in December.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES:—During the week ended 6th November there occurred one case of fatal bubonic plague (Chinese) and one case of enteric fever (Japanese) non-fatal.

SILVER AND GOLD CURRENCIES:—In Mexico, which was said to have hugely benefitted by a silver standard, expert opinion is veering in favour of gold as a currency base.

MINISTER TO BELGIUM:—Yung Chuchun, who has been on a visit to his native town of Nuchow, Chekiang province, has returned to Shanghai and was to leave Shanghai for Brussels on the 7th instant.

A CHINESE MINISTER'S BOOK:—Wu Ti Fang, the Chinese Minister, is particularly anxious that his new book may have a large sale in China so that his countrymen may gain a complete idea of Western civilisation.

THE GARRISON SERGEANTS' DANCE CLUB:—Colour Sergt. Fielding, hon. secy. of the Garrison Sergeants' Dance Club, wishes to inform members and friends that there will be no practice this week owing to the room not being available.

SOUND AGAIN:—One of the latest jobs at the Kowloon Docks was repairing the hull of the German steamer *Piccolo*. She had been ashore at the South end of Maccassar Straits. On Saturday the vessel was refloated, and she has since left for Newchwang.

PENGUIN BOUGHT BY A MANILA FIRM:—It is reported that the British steamer *Penguin*, of Hongkong, has been purchased by a Manila firm, but the name of the purchasers cannot at present be ascertained, reports the *Manila Callender*.

AMERICAN PENSION LIST:—The pension list of the United States government now has more than a million people enrolled. Since June last more than 2,000 names have been added, an increase due almost entirely to pension, growing out of the Spanish-American war.

INOCULATING AGAINST PLAGUE:—The government at Peking is inoculating the entire population against plague, ravages of which are assuming distressing proportions.

Opposition to this system is strong; in some quarters, but the government is determined to enforce it.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK:—The following changes are notified in the list of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:—A. J. Raymond, Esq., to be deputy chairman *vise* A. Haip; Esq.; Mr. C. Michelat is appointed to the seat vacated by Mr. Haip.

SCHURMAN AND THE FILIPINOS:—Professor Schurman, speaking in New York on the Philippine question, said that it was still unsettled. It was necessary to make the Filipinos friendly. Their aspirations were to receive American training, which had already made them demand rights equal to our own. They must become an integral part of the Union or have independence.

SMART DETECTIVE WORK:—Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, this morning, Vil. L. and Lai Wo, boys in the employ of Messrs. C. E. Warren & Co., architects and contractors, were brought up for robbery. It appears that Mr. Warren and his partner, Mr. J. Olson, have repeatedly found their safe open and monies ranging from \$5 to \$10 lost. On the morning of the 10th instant, when Mr. Olson went to his office he found that the safe was opened again, and this time a \$5 bill missing. This was going too far, and the police were notified. Detective Sergeant Watts fumbled the case and finally arrested the two prisoners. The second prisoner, a bit of a lad, in conjunction with the first, who by the way was a former servant, managed to get a key which could open the safe, but not shut it. They admitted the

TELEGRAMS.

(R.R. & S.)

Mr. Chamberlain at Sandringham.
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Pressure is highest over Central Japan, and the depression is still lying over N. China. The monsoon is interrupted on the China coast to the Northward of Hongkong, and is probably decreasing over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast—moderate N.E. winds; dull; some rain.

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BOMBAY'S EXPORT TRADE IN 1901.

We reviewed recently that portion of the annual statement of the trade and navigation of the Bombay Presidency which referred to imports. The details of the export trade do not present the same variety of interest; but they are pleasant reading, because they mark a gratifying recovery from the extremely low figures of the previous years. Exports from Western India naturally group themselves under two heads—exports of foreign merchandise and exports of indigenous products. With regard to the former, the figures show that Bombay is steadily ceasing to occupy that commanding position as a port of collection of produce and distribution of foreign merchandise for the East Coast of Africa and Western Asia which she formerly held. The establishment of direct communication by sea between Europe and those countries contributed largely to this result, but we are told that the inevitable displacement was hastened by the disorganization of local trade caused by the plague. This portion of our entrepot commerce must be regarded as doomed; shipping facilities between Europe and her African and Asian markets are increasing; but the actual loss is not so great as would at first sight appear, for Indian goods are elbowing their way where foreign manufacturers were formerly supreme. Exports of Indian merchandise reached an aggregate of 3,529 lakhs, which is by far the largest volume of trade recorded during the past 5 years. The staple exports are grain, opium, cotton and seeds, and cotton manufactures in all of which, save opium, trade was brisk. Opium decreased because of the high prices demanded, owing to an under-estimate of the Malwa Crop, which encouraged the increasing tendency of the Chinese to consume their native drug. Grain improved by nearly twelve lakhs, but the total still did not nearly reach normal proportions. Wheat, for instance, dropped to the insignificant total of 4 lakhs, not through any deficiency in the harvest, but owing to the high prices prevailing locally, which made it more profitable to keep the grain in the country. There is reason to fear that some portion of the wheat trade has been permanently diverted through lack of railway facilities.

A MORE PROMINENT PART

in China than has been the case hitherto. It is very probable that the objects aimed at will be gained sooner or later, seeing that France has the best of the bargain. I was curious to see how the ally of France regarded it. I find the *Norvicti* expects to see France adopt a much more prominent policy in dealing with China. The French Government intends in its attitude towards China to make a supporting base in Indo-China, that is, in Tonquin and Cochinchina, so that the French colonies may supply the means whereby France can make use of attaining the ends in view. Just as it is the special endeavour of Great Britain to concentrate the colonization of Africa, so France intends to play.

Cotton exports, after two years of depression, attained the proportions of 1,125 lakhs or the largest figures since 1891-92. Japan alone took half the total quantity, China absorbed an additional 88 lakhs worth; and all the European countries were heavier buyers except the United Kingdom and Belgium. An interesting item in this department of our oversea trade is the rapid growth in the export of cotton seed. Prior to 1901, the returns under this head were unworthy of note, but in that year they rose to 4.73 lakhs, and last year they reached the respectable total of 45.54 lakhs. The generally low rates of freight obtaining, and the invention of an improved method of cleaning before export, which greatly reduces the bulk, are the reasons given why this commodity, of which large quantities have always been available, has suddenly found a European market. For reasons not altogether dissociated, we believe, from the popularity of margarine there is an increasing demand for cotton seed oil, and better methods of husking and oil extraction have led to a wider use of cotton seed cake as a cattle food. It seems that cotton seed is to a certain extent displacing linseed in the United Kingdom for the latter purpose, as the exports of linseed show no signs of returning to their average dimensions.

Yarn worth 844 lakhs was exported—an increase of 110 per cent., on the previous year, and a big advance over any other year in the quinquennium. All countries were larger consumers, but in the case of China the development following closely upon the cessation of the recent disturbances was phenomenal. Cotton manufacturers rose 14 per cent., and India's grey piece-goods are obtaining a strong hold on the East African and Arabian Market.

Bombay has regained her position at Aden, the great distributing centre for Arabia, but lost ground in Abassia. Consular reports from the death of John Kensit, his son went to Liverpool to conduct a "no-property" meeting, but it ended in a riot and he was sent to prison for disturbing the peace. John Kensit, then, went down to hold meetings of protest, but while passing through the street a heavy iron chisel struck him near the eye. He was taken to the hospital and while there double pneumonia set in causing his death.

A man has been arrested and charged with throwing the chisel. The day following the death the Home Secretary ordered the release of John Kensit's son. Since that time the shop kept by the Kensit family in Paternoster Row has been besieged by zealous Protestants eager to buy a photograph of the leader they now call "the first martyr of the twentieth century."

A letter from Johannesburg informs me that the "Gold Reel City" is desirous of paying a special honour to Lord Milner and Mr. Chamberlain, it being proposed to make the former first freeman and the latter its second, the formal document bearing evidence of the freedom having been conferred being intended to be transmitted to—

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

There are, I am told, practically no dissentients from this suggestion; but some cautious folk would postpone the actual proposal until the Government's policy regarding the taxation of the gold mines is announced.

I am assured the King has received an intimation that the Mikado of Japan intends to erect, probably at Tokio, some memorial of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. As this is the most important alliance ever concluded in the history of Japan, His Majesty regards it as an epoch-making indication of the development of his country on European lines. I believe that King Edward has expressed his appreciation of it.

General Viljoen, the Boer leader, is in London arranging for the sale of the English and American rights of his book on the war. He is a ruddy, active man, of pleasing and intelligent appearance. He speaks English well, and apparently the settlement of the war was a real one to him, for he is free from all bitter expressions except when it comes to discussing the news supplied to British newspapers during the war. Chancing to meet him the other day, I obtained a glance at his manuscript. It is written in a clear style and will be well over 100,000 words in length. Among the matters dealt with is

THE SEIGE OF DYSMITH.

Viljoen is not a whole-souled admirer of the Boer tactics in that part of the campaign. He goes to America in the course of this month on a lecturing tour. There will be quite an epidemic of Boer writings soon, for we are to have books also from Mr. Kruger, General Dewet, and Colonel Schiel. A Dutch journalist of my acquaintance predicts that the public will be disappointed by the first two of these efforts.

The England householder is being hard hit by the American coal strike. A great export of coal is taking place to America, and the result will be a large increase in the price of that commodity. In the winter coal generally rises in London to between 26 and 30 shillings per ton according to the quality. The best coal is already at 28 shillings and it is expected

OUR LONDON LETTER.

WARM PARLIAMENTARY SESSION PREDICTED.

FAR EASTERN REPORTS CURRENT IN LONDON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Fleet Street, October 10th.

The main theme of discussion in England just now is the session of Parliament to be opened in a few days. There can be no doubt that ministers will have to face one of the most difficult sessions since the height of the Home Rule struggle in 1885. The Education Bill is responsible for the rumpus, with the Irish question claiming in whenever the combatants on the educational matter pause to get breath. The application of the Crimes Act which swoops from across St. George's Channel and the vacation has been enlivened by the prosecution of many an M.P. who on the platform of the House of Commons invited the members of the House to "tread on the tail o' me coat." But the Irish question is always with us. It is the Education struggle that is new. Nonconformist Unionists threaten to revolt from the government side as they contend that the Bill gives unfair privilege to the clergy at the cost of public money. Liberal churchmen like the Bishop of Hereford oppose it because of the sectarian bitterness it will arouse—and many of both parties are antagonistic because it entails the expenditure of public control in the shape of ad hoc bodies. In the Midlands, Unionism has expressed its voice so fiercely that even Mr. Chamberlain's power has, temporarily at least, been shaken. Mr. Balfour declares that the government's fortunes are bound up in the Bill, but I should not be surprised to hear that it had been dropped altogether or amended beyond the recognition of its own supporters.

When I began this letter I fully intended

inditing in lay of joyful note to conclude.

We had had a very chilly summer and it was

followed by early fogs and gripping cold.

When I began to write, the weather had cleared

and the briskness of an ideal October day was

in the air. Alas, for the optimist in this western clime! In the interval the clouds have

gathered and the rain is now descending as it

has ever done with short intervals during the

past twelve months. So to-day we are still

marching through the slush with our dripping

umbrellas as many of you now under Eastern

sun have done before.

The Franco-Siamese settlement is treated in

most of the English papers as a matter for

satisfaction, as it is hoped to remove a cause

of international friction. It is generally

thought, however, that France has the best of

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of France regarded it. I find the *Norvicti*

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TELEGRAMS.

(Rider's)

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We reviewed recently that portion of the annual statement of the trade and navigation of the Ilanbay Presidency which referred to imports. The details of the export trade do not present the same variety of interest; but they are pleasant reading, because they mark gratifying recovery from the extremely low figures of the previous years. Exports from Western India naturally group themselves under two heads—exports of foreign merchandise and exports of indigenous products. With regard to the former, the figures show that Ilanbay is steadily ceasing to occupy that commanding position as a port of collection of produce and distribution of foreign merchandise for the East Coast of Africa and Western Asia which she formerly held. The establishment of direct communication by sea between Europe and those countries contributed largely to this result, but we are told that the inevitable displacement was hastened by the disorganization of local trade caused by the plague. This portion of our entrepot commerce must be regarded as doomed; shipping facilities between Europe and her African and Asian markets are increasing; but the actual loss is not so great as would at first sight appear, for Indian goods are elbowing their way where foreign manufacturers were formerly supreme.

Exports of Indian merchandise reached an aggregate of 3,529 lakhs, which is by far the largest volume of trade recorded during the past 5 years. The staple exports are grain, opium, cotton and seeds, and cotton manufactures, in all of which, save opium, trade was brisk. Opium decreased because of the high prices demanded, owing to an under-estimate of the Malwa Crop, which encouraged the increasing tendency of the Chinese to consume their native drug. Grain improved by nearly twelve lakhs, but the total still did not nearly reach normal proportions. Wheat, for instance, dropped to the insignificant total of 43 lakhs, not through any deficiency in the harvest, but owing to the high prices prevailing locally, which made it more profitable to keep the grain in the country. There is reason to fear that some portion of the wheat trade has been permanently diverted through lack of railway facilities.

Cotton exports, after two years of depression, attained the proportions of 1,125 lakhs or the largest figures since 1891-92. Japan alone took half the total quantity, China absorbed an additional 88-lakhs worth, and all the European countries were heavier buyers except the United Kingdom and Belgium. An interesting item in this department of our overseas trade is the rapid growth in the export of cotton seed. Prior to 1901, the returns under this head were unworthy of note, but in that year they rose to 47.3 lakhs, and last year they reached the respectable total of 45.54 lakhs. The generally low rates of freight obtaining, and the invention of an improved method of cleaning before export, which greatly reduces the bulk, are the reasons given why this commodity, of which large quantities have always been available has suddenly found a European market. For reasons not altogether dissociated, we believe, from the popularity of margarine there is an increasing demand for cotton seed oil, and better methods of husking and oil extraction have led to a wider use of cotton seed cake as a cattle food. It seems that cotton seed is to a certain extent displacing linseed in the United Kingdom for the latter purpose, which made it more profitable to keep the grain in the country. There is reason to fear that some portion of the wheat trade has been permanently diverted through lack of railway facilities.

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FOREIGN OFFICE IS NOW MORE ALIVE to the necessity of being well represented in the North as well as in the Central and Southern provinces of China, than it has been.

This week the anti-ritual movement in England has received stimulus from the death of John Kensit. His son went to Liverpool to conduct a "no-popery" meeting, but it ended in a riot and he was sent to prison for disturbing the peace. John Kensit then went down to hold meetings of protest, but while passing through the street a heavy iron chisel struck him near the eye. He was taken to the hospital and while there double pneumonia set in causing his death. A man has been arrested and charged with throwing the chisel. The day following the death, the Home Secretary ordered the release of Kensit's son. Since that time the shop kept by the Kensit family in Paternoster Row has been besieged by zealous Protestants eager to buy a photograph of the leader they now call "the first martyr of the twentieth century."

A letter from Johannesburg informs me that the "Gold Reel City" is desirous of paying a special honour to Lord Milner and Mr. Chamberlain, it being proposed to make the former the first freeman of the latter its second, the formal document bearing evidence of the freedom having been conferred being intended to be transmitted to

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

There are, I am told, practically no dissentients from this suggestion; but some cautious folk would postpone the actual proposal until the Government's policy regarding the taxation of the gold mines is announced.

I am assured the King has received an intimation that the Mikado of Japan intends to erect, probably at Tokio, some memorial of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. As this is the most important alliance ever concluded in the history of Japan, his Majesty regards it as an epoch-making indication of the development of his country on European lines. I believe that King Edward has expressed his appreciation of it.

General Viljoen, the Boer leader, is in London arranging for the sale of the English and American rights of his book on the war. He is a ruddy, active man, of pleasing and intelligent appearance. He speaks English well and apparently the settlement of the war was a real one to him, for he is free from all bitter expressions except when it comes to discussing the news supplied to British newspapers during the war. Chancing to meet him the other day I obtained a glance at his manuscript. It is written in a clear style and will be well over 100,000 words in length. Among the matters dealt with is

THE SEIGE OF DURBACH.

Viljoen is not a whole-souled admirer of the Boer tactics in that part of the campaign. He goes to America in the course of this month on a lecturing tour. There will be quite an epidemic of Boer writings soon, for we are to have books also from Mr. Kruger, General De Wet, and Colonel Schiel. A Dutch journalist of my acquaintance predicts that the public will be disengaged by the first two of these efforts.

The English household is being hard hit by the American coal strike. A great export of coal is taking place to America, and the result will be a large increase in the price of that commodity. In the winter coal generally rises in London to between 26 and 30 shillings per ton according to the quality. The best coal is already at 28 shillings and it is expected

that if the American strike continues it will reach 35 shillings or even £1 a ton. Coal will in all probability be dearer this year than it has been for thirty years. If, however, the consumer suffers the Exchequer will benefit.

THE HEAVY EXPORT OF COAL.

This autumn and winter will bring a considerable sum into the Treasury.

In reference to the conference of certain of the landlords of Ireland on the everlasting land question, I hear a rumour that the landlord's are going to suggest seventeen years' purchase. Men who know the lie of things in Ireland believe if this is done the land question will be finally settled. This is such good news that I "hate my coat."

The Church Congress is proceeding this week at Northampton. Among the subjects discussed was the closer union of the denominations.

Canon Hensley Henson headed the movement for greater inter-communication. From a report of the proceedings I extract the following:—"The Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong) supported Canon Henson in a very practical, telling manner, citing in support of the desire his interesting experiences among different Christian communities among the Chinese. The whole discussion of this thorny question was carried on in an excellent spirit, and it is worthy of note that the feeling of the Congress was, if anything, on the side of Canon Henson and his able supporters."

When I began this letter I fully intended in lying in a lay of joyful note to conclude. We have had a very chilly summer and it was followed by early fogs and gripping cold. When I began to write the weather had cleared and the briskness of an ideal October day was in the air. Alas, for the optimist in this western clime! In the interval the clouds have gathered and the rain is now descending as it has ever done with short intervals during the past twelve months. So to-day we are still marching through the slush with our dripping umbrellas as many of you now under Eastern suns have done before.

Prices \$1-\$2 & \$1.

Box Plan at Robinson's.

Special Tram and Ferry Service.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1902. [120d]

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SEVERAL CAPABLE EUROPEAN OR

ENGLISH Speaking Chinese to act as

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.****FOR****STEAMERS.****TO SAIL**

KOBE	CHANGSHA" 13th November.
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* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

See Special Advertisement.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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FROM	STEAMERS.	DUE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"TEENKAI" 19th November.	
"	"MOYUNE" 27th November.	
"	"OOPACK" 10th December.	
"	"NINGCHOW" 25th December.	

HOMewardS.**TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.**

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA (and) "MOYUNE" 29th November.

all PACIFIC COAST PORTS (and) NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO (AMA.) "NINGCHOW" 27th December.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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Hongkong, 6th November, 1902.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.Agents for and in connection with
THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Operating the New First-class Steamships

"INDRAVELLI," "INDRAPURA"

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Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE,
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"INDRAPURA" 899 Tons Nov. 17.
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Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points.

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Destinations. Steamers. Captains. Sailing Dates.

FOR TAMSUI..... "DAIGI MARU" T. W. Groves, SUNDAY, 16th November.

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The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.

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By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA's steamers from Shanghai.

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T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902.

1370c

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.**THE Steamship**

"CATHERINE APAR."

Captain S. H. Belson, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSON & CO., LIMITED,

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Hongkong, 6th November, 1902.

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"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.**FOR GENOA, LONDON AND ANTWERP.****THE Steamship**

"BENMOHR,"

Captain Wallace, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, the 13th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1902.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**HONGKONG TO SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.**

1/4 USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF CALL.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY 20 DAYS.

Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIAL REDUCED RATES, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

NEXT SAILINGS.

"TSINAN" leaves on 15th Nov.

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Superior accommodation amidships. Electric Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators which ensure a fresh supply of ice and provisions during the entire voyage. Duly qualified European Surgeons carried.

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"BORDER KNIGHT" About 20th Nov.

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"ORONO" 15th "

"MOGUL" 21st "

"HINDUSTAN" 10th Jan., 1903.

"MACDUFF" To follow

"SHIMOSA" "

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Hongkong, 11th November 1902. [1339d]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA,
(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)**REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA,**
IN 48 HOURS.

THE Company's well-known Steamship

"ROILLA MARU,"

3,869 Tons,

Captain Bishop, will be despatched hence for

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To be followed by

"ROSETTA MARU,"

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Magnificent accommodation. Comfortable

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Electric light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

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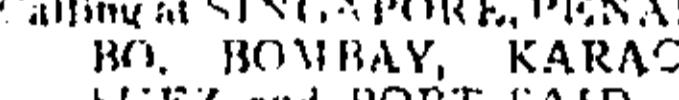
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STEAM TO YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

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"VINDOBONA."

Captain Cobal, will leave for the above places, on

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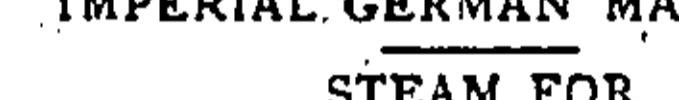
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SOFT FELTS. ALPINE STRAWS. HARD FELTS. STRAW BOATERS.

TWEED CAPS FOR GOLF, CYCLING, AND RIDING.

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NEW STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

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ORDERS FOR ST. ANDREW'S BALL ARE NOW BEING BOOKED AND LADIES ARE
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ORDERS EXECUTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A HIGHLY QUALIFIED DRESSMAKER.
OUR WORKROOMS ARE NOW ENLARGED AND OUR STAFF GREATLY INCREASED.
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WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT WE CAN SATISFACTORILY SUPPLY ALL
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November 4th.